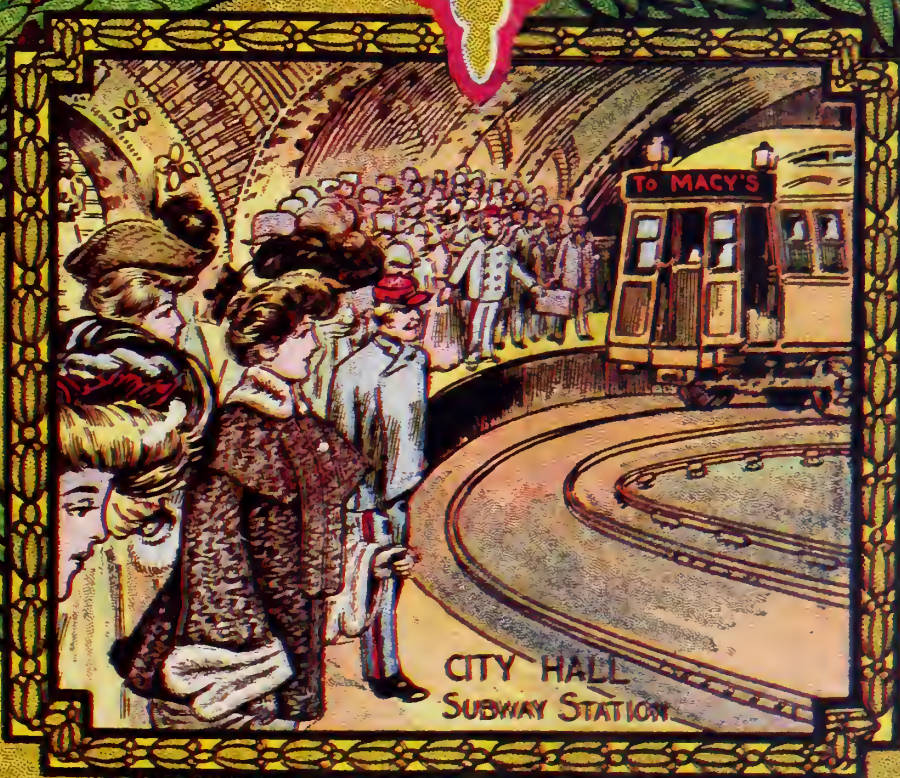
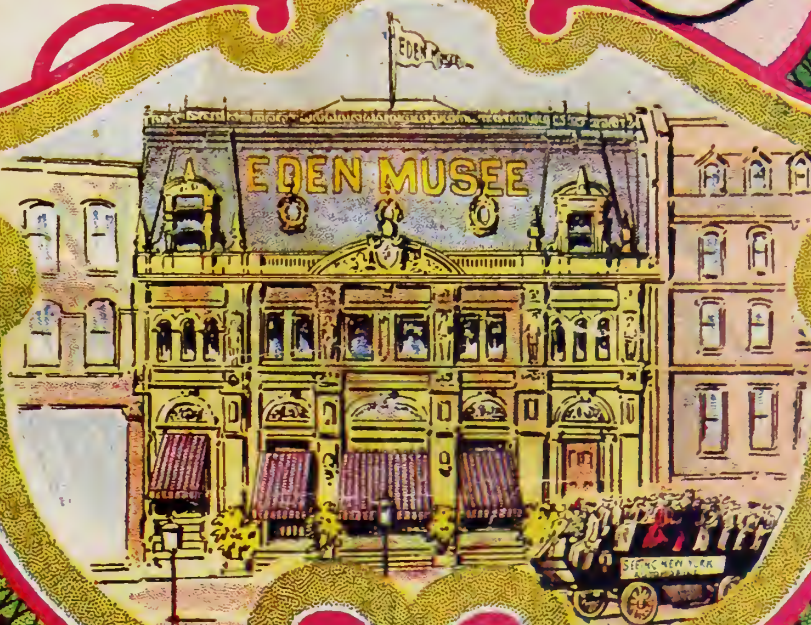


MONTHLY CATALOGUE

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EDEN MUSEE

ERECTED 1883

TWENTY-THIRD STREET
NEAR BROADWAY
NEW YORK CITY

M O N T H L Y
C A T A L O G U E

JULY, 1910

The Vestibule.



N entering the vestibule many lifelike, amusing and interesting figures will be seen, among them a typical street scene entitled

THE GERMAN BAND.

One of the interesting feature of city life is the little German Band, usually numbering two or three persons, which goes about the streets playing in front of different houses in the hope of securing a reward of coins. Much fun has been made of these itinerant bands, but they are always a source of much joy to children. This group standing in the lobby of the Musée is quite realistic. The fat leader with his big horn is a commanding figure, and the other musicians seem to typify the instruments they play. This band has an appreciative audience in a group of children who represent various phases of street life. There is a little colored boy who is charmed by the dignity of the band, and thrilled by its melody. The butcher's boy and the baker's boy have forgotten their errands in the sweet strains of "Die Wacht am Rhein" and other German melodies. One little boy with puckered lips is trying to imitate the flute. Even grand opera could have no greater appreciation than this silent audience is giving to the little German Band. So realistic is this group that the visitor is likely to pause to catch the strains of the melody. In New York and other large cities these street bands are forbidden, but in smaller cities they are usually welcome guests.

NO. 4. THE BLUECOAT GUARDIAN.

Near the turnstile stands a tall, good-looking **POLICEMAN**, watching the ticket office. This is one of the most successful figures in the Musée. The form and countenance of the officer are so lifelike and expressive that no one would dare to pass the turnstile without paying his admission while the keen eye of the guardian of the peace is upon him. Residents of New York city will readily recognize the original of this officer in Sergeant Kane, for many years stationed at Broadway and Twenty-third street.

Having seen all the figures in the vestibule it is time for the visitor to pass the policeman at the turnstile and enter the first hall. By keeping to the left all the time, while promenading through the Musée, the visitor will have no difficulty in making out every figure in each group by reference to the catalogue, which is made up "BY THE LEFT."

The Entrance Hall.

No. 7. GLENN H. CURTISS.

Glenn H. Curtiss, the American Aviator, a native of Hammondsport, New York, is about 35 years of age. He is a mechanic by trade, and after the success of the Wright aeroplane, made one of his own, upon somewhat different lines. He won several prizes abroad, and upon his return decided to compete for the \$10,000 prize offered by the New York World, for a successful flight from Albany to New York. Early in the morning of May 29th, 1910, Curtiss started from Albany. His line of flight was the Hudson River, and a special train followed him. Frequently his speed was greater than the train. His first stop was Poughkeepsie, and his second stop was Inwood, within the limits of New York City. After a brief rest, he flew to Governor's Island, where he was received with much enthusiasm by government officials, and later returned to Inwood. The distance from Albany to Inwood, of 137 miles, was covered in 154 minutes, actual flying time. He received the \$10,000 cash prize the same evening. By many this is regarded as the most difficult flight made, on account of the treacherous air currents along the river, caused by the Catskills and Palisades.

NO. 8. THE EAGLE'S NEST.

This artistic group portrays an incident that occurred in the Adirondack Mountains some years ago. An eagle stole a little child and carried it to its nest among the mountain crags. The father and neighbors pursued and battled with the eagle. After a long fight the eagle was killed and the child rescued. Great care has been taken in the coloring of the group, and the light and shadows are so perfect that at first view visitors imagine they are in the mountain tops witnessing a real battle.

NO. 9. WRIGHT BROTHERS.

The Wright brothers were born in Dayton, Ohio, about forty years ago. Wilbur Wright is three years older than his brother Orville. Their father was a minister, and at an early age Wilbur and Orville made plans for supporting themselves. They opened a bicycle repair shop in Dayton, and soon became good machinists. In 1901 they built what was called a gliding machine or air-toboggan. It rested on bicycle wheels, and when started down a steep hill, as soon as it got in rapid motion sailed for several hundred yards through the air. They experimented with this machine for some time, and found that it would support both of them, but would only go a short distance. They then decided to attach a motor to it, and there being nothing light enough on the market, built one. In 1908 public tests were made which were successful. In one of these, at Fort Myer, Orville Wright carried with him in his aeroplane Lieutenant Selfridge, a representative of the Government. The test was nearly completed when suddenly a part of the machinery broke and the aeroplane tipped over and fell many feet to the ground. Orville Wright was badly injured and Lieutenant Selfridge was instantly killed. Shortly afterward Wilbur Wright went abroad and secured a number of world's records, and his flying machine has been adopted by a number of foreign governments. Later the United States made several tests at Fort Myer, which resulted in the Government purchasing one for the use of the army.

VISITORS SHOULD KEEP TO THE LEFT ACCORDING TO CATALOGUE.

THOMAS A. EDISON.

Thomas A. Edison stands foremost among the great inventors of the world. He was born in 1844 and lives at Menlo Park, N. J. In early life he was a messenger boy, and later learned telegraphy, becoming an expert operator. His first important invention was the Stock Exchange ticker. Later came the incandescent electric lamp, the multiple duplex telegraph system, and finally the phonograph. He has made thousands of other inventions and has been an important factor in the development of moving pictures and electric appliances.

COUNT ZEPPELIN.

Count Zeppelin, the German inventor, has made a number of successful airships. In the fall of 1908 he completed a huge airship which was successfully tested and carried over twenty people. An accident occurred at the conclusion of the test which destroyed the airship. As Count Zeppelin had expended nearly a million dollars—his entire fortune—in experimenting, the German people raised a large sum, which enabled him to build a new airship. This was recently tested, and is undoubtedly the most perfect and largest airship in the world.

NO. 10. PROMINENT PEOPLE, PAST AND PRESENT.

WILLIAM J. GAYNOR, Mayor of New York City, is a lawyer by profession, and about 60 years old. He first became widely known through securing a conviction of John Y. McKane of Coney Island. As a result of this conviction, he was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court of Kings County and afterwards re-elected. Later he was designated to the Appellate Division, Second Department, from which position he resigned when he was nominated for Mayor on the Democratic ticket in the fall of 1909. His opponents in the Mayoralty race were Otto T. Bannard and William R. Hearst.

No. 1.

CHARLES E. HUGHES was elected Governor of the State of New York on November 6, 1906, by a plurality of about 60,000 over W. R. Hearst. While he has always been a staunch Republican, Mr. Hughes never took any active part in politics prior to his nomination. The legislative committee appointed to investigate the insurance scandal in 1905 selected Mr. Hughes as its counsel, and it was largely through his efforts that much needed reforms in insurance were brought about. He is recognized as a man of marked ability and sterling character.

No. 2.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN was the youngest man ever nominated for the Presidency. He was born in Salem, Marion County, Ill., and attended the public schools until fifteen years old. In 1887 he graduated from the Illinois College, and later from the Union College of Law in Chicago. He practiced law for a time at Jacksonville, Ill., and then removed to Lincoln, Neb., and for a number of years continued to practice law, with occasional writing for the newspapers. After his second defeat for the Presidency he founded the *Commoner*, a weekly paper, and has devoted his time almost exclusively to writing. In 1906 Mr. Bryan went abroad, and practically made a tour of the world. In the different capitals of Europe he received such honors that it greatly increased his popularity at home. Mr. Bryan is married and has three children.

No. 3.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE was the organizer of the special nurses' corps for wars, and laid the foundation of the present Red Cross system of nurses. Her first work was in the Crimean War, where she took personal charge of a corps of nurses. Her general plan was extended, and she was an important factor in other English wars. Miss Nightingale died in her eighty-eighth year, and while her charitable services brought much popularity, it was not until March 16, 1908, that they were properly recognized in England when the Lord Mayor of London officiated at a ceremony bestowing upon her the freedom of the city. She was too infirm to attend this ceremony, and requested that instead of being given a gold casket the cost should be given to public charity.

No. 4.

GEN. WILLIAM BOOTH.—In almost every city of the civilized world there is a band of men and women who live a military life and fight sin just as real soldiers fight real enemies. They have their officers, their barracks, their uniforms, their martial music. Their work is mainly in the slums of the cities and every year thousands of outcasts and homeless men and women are induced to reform. These are branches of the Salvation Army, which numbers several hundred thousands. The headquarters of this army is not in any particular building. It is in the brain of one man, the general of the Salvation Army, William Booth, who was born in Nottingham, England, April 10, 1829. His education was meagre and he was thrown among the poorer class of people. He originated the idea of organizing a Christian army on military lines. The movement met with much success. The perseverance of the founder conquered and gradually the Salvation Army extended. From whatever country an appeal was sent, General Booth answered it and one or more workers were sent. It was in this way that the Salvation Army came to the United States and began work in Philadelphia. The movement was derided here at first, but it steadily grew, and now has a wonderful strength throughout the country.

No. 5.

MARSHALL P. WILDER.—This representation of Marshall P. Wilder, the humorist, was modeled at the Musée from the original and was favorably passed upon by him. As a humorist, mimic and society entertainer Mr. Wilder has few equals. He has traveled all over the world, and appeared before kings and queens and princes. He was born in Geneva, N. Y., in 1859. His stories are famous all over the country.

No. 6.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON is the acknowledged leader of the African race in this country in progress and education. Almost his entire life has been devoted to the elevation of the colored race. With every movement with that end in view, since the Civil War, he has been identified. His main work has been the education of the colored race. He founded a school for colored people at Tuskegee, Ga., and its growth and success have been so marked that today it is the great university of the South for colored students. His education and refinement command universal respect, and in 1901 he had the honor of being invited to the White House to dine with President Roosevelt.

No. 7.

ANNA HELD.—Anna Held, of Paris, has been for years one of the most prominent figures upon the burlesque stage. Her beauty is famous the world over. She is said to have defied cartoonists to draw any caricature of her which would resemble her

in any respect, that would not show her beauty. Several attempts were made, but even in the cartoons Mlle. Held was still beautiful. When she first came to New York she was the favorite of the burlesque stage in Paris. She had eccentricities as well as beauty. One of these was her claim to old Egyptian secrets for making women beautiful. The only one the public ever heard about was a daily bath in milk. Mlle. Held scored a great success in "The French Maid" and in "The Girl from Paris." Her talent was as undisputed as her beauty. She possessed a wonderful amount of vivacity and chic, and every theatrical company she headed was successful. After becoming the rage in New York, Mlle. Held toured the country with her own company. She lived like a queen, and her private car was as luxurious as that of any railway magnate. She is married to an American gentleman named Ziegfeld.

No. 8.

ADELINA PATTI.—No opera singer ever achieved greater success than Mme. Adelina Patti. She was born in Madrid, of Italian parentage, in the forties, and as a child once lived in the village of Wakefield, now a part of New York City. Her wonderful vocal talent soon found patrons and her musical education was extremely thorough. Gradually her fame extended outside of Italy, and she assumed title roles in the leading operas in all the great European cities. She first toured America under the management of Colonel Mapleson and afterward made several successful trips. She is said to have received \$5,000 for each concert. She visited this country in 1903 for a last appearance. Mme. Patti has been married three times. The third marriage took place when she was about fifty-five years old to Baron Cederstrom.

No. 9.

SIR JOHN HENRY IRVING was born in Keinton, near Glastonbury, England, on February 6, 1838. He made his debut in Glasgow before he had reached his eighteenth year. At the suggestion of the well-known Irish actor and playwright Dion Boucicault, Irving went to London, where he appeared for the first time in one of Boucicault's own plays, "Hunted Down." He achieved a phenomenal success as Mathias in the sensational drama, "The Bells," a part which he played for over 300 successive nights. His presentations of Shakespearean characters gained for him the reputation of being the greatest English tragedian of the day. The figure of Sir Henry shown in the group is a representation of his successful creation of Robespierre. He was a great favorite with American audiences whenever he played in this country. He died in England October 13, 1905.

No. 10.

SARAH BERNHARDT, the great French actress, was born in Paris in 1844. Her mother was a Dutch Jewess, but her father caused her to be baptized, and she received her education in a convent. In 1862 she made her début at the Théâtre Français, in the part of Racine's Iphigénie. She was afterward engaged at the Odéon, and from this period dates her brilliant career. Racine's Phèdre, Octave Feuillet's Sphinx, Dumas' Dame aux Camélias, and, foremost of all, Donna Sol in Victor Hugo's "Hernani," are the greatest numbers of Mme. Bernhardt's répertoire. In 1882 she made, under the management of Mr. Abbey, a tour through the United States which was a succession of unqualified triumphs, and again in 1904, when she played an engagement at the Lyric Theatre. In this group Mme Bernhardt appears in the costume made by Felix for "The Lady of the Camellias."

No. 11.

JENNY LIND was born in Sweden about 1840. Her parents were poor, and at an early age charitably inclined persons discovered her remarkable voice and assisted in its cultivation. She met with much success in European cities. During the Civil War P. T. Barnum secured her services for a tour of the United States. Her first appearance in this country was at Castle Garden in New York, where she sang, among other selections, "The Star Spangled Banner" in the presence of 20,000 soldiers. Her tour throughout the country met with remarkable success, and much profit to her manager. Although she has been dead for many years, her name is still a household word, and her fame as a genius of song has never been surpassed.

No. 12.

EDWARD H. SOTHERN was born in New Orleans in 1859, and is the distinguished son of a distinguished father. He is one of New York's favorite actors and made his debut at Abbey's Park Theatre in 1879. His first appearance as a star was at the Lyceum Theatre in 1887, where he appeared under the management of Daniel Frohman. One of his greatest successes was in the comedy "Lord Chumley." His rendition of the title role in "The Prisoner of Zenda" gave an opportunity to portray heavier parts and showed his ability as an actor of the highest order. The character represented in the group is one of his successes, the Chevalier d'Artagnan in the "King's Musketeer."

No. 13.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON was one of the most popular actors of America and his memory will be cherished for years. The quaint and ingenuous humor which the distinguished artist lent to his parts made him a favorite. He created the title role of the famous romantic drama, "Rip Van Winkle," which he played several thousand times in this country and in England. Among the other favorite parts in his repertoire was that of Bob Acres in Sheridan's "Rivals," in which he is represented in this group. He died in Florida, April 23, 1905, in his seventy-sixth year.

No. 14.

MRS. LESLIE CARTER is one of the most famous American actresses of the day. Her phenomenal triumph in "Zaza" was a conspicuous sensation in 1898-9. The wonderful dramatic power she displayed in interpreting the role, the color, the life, the delicate shadings, the strong and graceful lines, the beautiful sweeps of passion and the touching tenderness of tears made it an achievement that only a woman of the highest genius and rarest skill could reach. Mrs. Carter's success in the role was even greater than that of Madame Rejane, the versatile French artist, who appeared in the same part in Paris. The magnificent, multi-colored and multi-emotioned characterization won the honor of creditable comparison with the great Sarah Bernhardt, and it placed her in the same relationship to the American stage that the queen of the Comédie Française holds to the stage of France. This artist's dramatic career has been short and the unprecedented triumph she has made and the exalted position she has taken in her profession must therefore be accepted as evidence that she is an actress of unusual charm and brilliant genius. In private life she is Mrs. William Lewis Payne.

No. 15.

MADAME REJANE, the well known French actress, is here represented in dishabille costume created by Felix, for the leading part in "La Glu," written by M. Jean Richepin. In the leading role of this play, Madame Rejane made her greatest success. She was born in Paris in 1857, and at an early age showed her great ability as an actress. She has been a favorite not only in Paris, but in other European cities since 1870. Her popularity still continues, and she is regarded today as one of the great successes of the stage. She has made two successful tours of the United States, appearing in various French plays. Like Bernhardt and Duse, she has been supported by her own company.

Central Hall.



THE Entrance Hall opens into the bright, beautiful central rooms of the building, where lifelike and brilliant groups on all sides attract the visitor's immediate attention.

No. 11. ROOSEVELT IN THE AFRICAN JUNGLES.

One of the life ambitions of ex-President Roosevelt has been to hunt large game in Africa. Late in the spring of 1909, as soon after leaving the White House as preparations could be made, ex-President Roosevelt started for Africa, accompanied by his son Kermit, a representative of the Smithsonian Institute and a number of scientists. Hunters and scientists from different parts of the world assisted by their advice in making his expedition thoroughly well equipped. Upon reaching Africa, Roosevelt wanted big game as quickly as possible, but the hospitality of the English officials could not be neglected. Gradually the hunting party proceeded toward the interior, until the final "farewell" was said to the last English official, and civilization gave place to the jungle. Since that time Roosevelt and his party have visited portions of Africa where white men had never been. The English rules regarding hunting in Africa are strict, each hunter being limited to a certain amount of game. By special privileges, rarely accorded, Roosevelt was enabled to shoot all the game he desired. He has secured a number of fine specimens of man-eating tigers, lions, rhinoceros, hippopotami, various horned oxen, and, in fact, specimens of nearly all the rare and dangerous animals of Africa. A taxidermist was included in the party, and all of these specimens have been properly prepared and shipped to this country. Much valuable information regarding the African jungle was secured by the party, and will be turned over to the Smithsonian Institute, together with a portion of the animal trophies brought back. This group has been made after a careful study of Roosevelt's articles and accompanying photographs. It is a reproduction of an actual scene. While on one of their hunting trips a lion surprised the natives, who turned and fled. Roosevelt killed the crouching lion with one bullet, while Kermit clicked his camera on the crouching lion just as the shot was about to be fired. The costumes of the native guides, as well as the equipment of the hunters, have been carefully made from photographs by Kermit Roosevelt, and are accurate in detail. Having conquered the many hardships of jungle life ex-President Roosevelt closed his hunting expedition early in February, 1910.

NO. 12. THE COQUETTE.

This group represents a scene in a Paris café. A young dude who has more money than ambition is seeking romance and excitement in Paris. In a café he has met a charming acquaintance. As the wine has gradually gone to his head the dude has become more insistent upon seeing the face of his companion, and begs her to lift her veil. Slowly the woman turns her head and gives a slight wink toward the dude. The figure of the woman is one of the most wonderful mechanical figures ever made. Every motion made is perfect. The head turns coquettishly, and the wink is perfection. The most deceiving part is the apparently natural breathing.

RULERS OF THE WORLD



- | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Sultan of Turkey. | 9. Empress of Germany. | 13. Dowager Queen Alexandra. | 17. Emperor of Japan. | 20. King of Norway. |
| 2. President of Mexico. | 10. Pope Pius X. | 14. King of Italy. | 18. President of France. | 21. Shah of Persia. |
| 3. King of Belgium. | 11. President Taft. | 15. Emperor of Austria. | 19. King of Denmark. | 22. King George of Greece. |
| 4. Queen of Holland. | 12. King George of England. | 16. King of Sweden. | | |

NO. 13. RULERS OF THE WORLD.

This gorgeous scene represents the chief rulers of the world. Attention is called to the costumes of the figures, which in each case represents that actually worn by the individual, and the decorations worn by each are copies of the originals. This is one of the most instructive groups in the Musée and is worthy of careful study.

NICHOLAS II, Czar of Russia, born in May, 1868, was carefully educated in all branches of economics and history—his education being scientific rather than classical—and received a soldier's training. The most conflicting statements concerning him are published, but his real characteristics and qualities are still wrapped in mystery. There is an idea (the thought fathered by the wish, perhaps) that he is more open to liberal and progressive sentiments than was his father, who on this point was influenced by unusual circumstances. Although disposed to lessen the burdens of his people he is apparently influenced by the reactionary tendencies of Russian officials. It is to be hoped that he may fulfill the good promises of his proclamations, and may show a conscientious devotion to the tremendous responsibilities and duties imposed on him by Providence.

KING GUSTAVE of Sweden succeeded to the throne early in December, 1907, upon the death of his father, King Oscar. He was born in Castle Drottningholm in 1858. Within a few days of his birth he was made Duke of Wörmland. His early education was from private tutors, and in 1877 and 1878 he studied at Upsala. In 1879 he visited nearly all of the European countries. Later he returned to the University at Upsala. In 1875 he entered the army, and in 1892 was made General Lieutenant. In 1896 he became inspector of the military schools, and in 1898 a full general. From 1884 to 1891 he filled the office of Vice King of Norway. He worked hard to prevent the separation of Sweden and Norway, and as a result lost a yearly stipend amounting to \$125,000. King Gustave, who is of gigantic stature and resembles his father in light Saxon features, was married in 1881 to Princess Victoria of Baden. His oldest son, Prince Gustavus Adolphus, is married to Princess Margaret Victoria of Connaught. He has two other children, the Duke of Soedermanland and the Duke of Westmannland.

CLEMENT ARMAND FALLIERES, President of France, was elected on January 17, 1906, to succeed President Loubet. He was chosen on the first ballot of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies in joint session at Versailles, where all elections for President take place. His political party is known as the "Progressive Republicans." He was born in 1841, his father being a clerk and his grandfather a blacksmith. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-two. In 1876 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, and became Minister of the Interior in the Duclerc Cabinet, and later succeeded Duclerc as Premier. His ministry lasted only a month. In 1890 he became a Senator, and in 1899 was elected President of the Senate.

FRANCIS JOSEPH I, Emperor of Austria, was born August 18, 1830, and is the eldest son of the Archduke Francis Charles and the Princess Sophia of Bavaria. The general revolutionary movement in 1848 was powerfully felt in Austria. The Emperor Ferdinand was persuaded to abdicate; his half-imbecile brother, the Archduke Francis Charles, resigned his claims to the throne in favor of his son, and on December 2, 1848, Francis Joseph I ascended the throne of the Hapsburgs under circumstances of peculiar difficulties and during the stormiest days that have agitated Europe since the Thirty Years' War. A history of Francis Joseph's long reign would be the history of Europe during that period. He had to learn, by bitter experience, that a civilized, high-spirited people cannot be ruled according to the mediæval autocratic principles which determined the government of his ancestors. The humiliating wars of 1859, with France, and of 1866, with Prussia, compelled Francis Joseph to give up

his Italian provinces, to resign all claims to interfere with the affairs of Germany proper, and to grant independence to Hungary and constitutional government to all parts of his empire.

MUTSUHITO, the Emperor of Japan, was born November 3, 1852, and succeeded his father, Komei Tenno (1847-67), as the 123d of the line of Mikados. On February 9, 1869, he was married to Haruko (born May 28, 1850), daughter of the late Tadaka, of the house of Fudjivara Idchidgo. The heir apparent is their son, Yoshihito. We are told that Mutsuhito means "man of peace," or "weak man," but under his government Japan has made wonderful strides in the path of civilization. In 1868 he gave to the envoys of France and Holland the first audience ever granted by an Emperor of Japan to representatives of Christian nations. Other steps toward reform quickly followed, from which dates the real beginning of modern Japan. A revolution in 1868 strengthened the Mikado's power, and in the following year the seat of government was changed from Kioto to Tokio. In 1872 the Emperor adopted European dress and habits, and much traditional court etiquette has since been abolished. Japan's victorious war with China in 1895, and the still more successful encounter with Russia in 1904-5, gave her enhanced standing and prestige as a nation.

FREDERICK VIII, King of Denmark, was born in 1844. His education was obtained in the public schools, and his entire career has been one of great simplicity. He has received many honors from other rulers, but has kept free from political entanglements. He is chancellor of the Copenhagen University, head of the Freemasons of Denmark, and is also inspector general of the army. As such he has brought about a number of reforms which have improved the condition of the soldiers, and as a result is extremely popular with them. For years he has taken an active part in philanthropic objects and in all public movements, and owing to his stately bearing and quiet manner he has long been a public favorite. His younger brother is the King of Greece, and his son is King of Norway.

VICTORIA, Empress of Germany, was born in 1858. Her maiden name was Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, and she married Emperor William in 1880. She has had seven children. The Empress was carefully educated, and since she has been the first lady of Germany she has been quiet and retiring, devoting her time mainly to the care of her children and paying little attention to society. She is loved by the German people, and her influence, as well as that of her family, has done much toward cementing the Empire. She has none of the eccentricities of the Emperor.

PRESIDENT TAFT was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, February 15, 1857; he was educated at Yale, and afterward admitted to the bar and became a successful practitioner. President McKinley appointed him Federal judge and later Governor of the Philippines. During President Roosevelt's second term Judge Taft was appointed Secretary of War, which position he resigned upon being nominated for the Presidency. As Governor of the Philippines he made many reforms which were mainly confined to cutting out the official red tape and legal delays. While Secretary of War he made a successful tour around the world, and was received with much honor at various foreign capitals.

GEORGE V., THE NEW KING OF ENGLAND, was born June 3d, 1865. His full name is George Frederick Earnest Albert. He was the second son of the late King. In 1891, his elder brother, the Duke of Clarence, died and he became the Prince of Wales. He was a cadet in the navy, and received several prizes for meritorious conduct. Later he was appointed a mid-shipman and after three years of service in the Mediterranean, was placed in command of a torpedo boat. In 1891 he was made a Commander in the Navy. After he became Prince of Wales, he took his seat in the House of Lords as Duke of York, and married Princess Victoria Mary of Teck.

King George has six children, Prince Edward, who will now become Prince of Wales, Prince Albert, Princess Victoria, Prince Henry, Prince George and Prince John. King George is a close student of political economy, and is inclined to seriousness rather than sport.

DOWAGER QUEEN ALEXANDRA, of England and Empress of India, is one of the most interesting women of Europe. She is the daughter of Christian IX, King of Denmark, and was born at Copenhagen, December 1, 1844. Her marriage to the Prince of Wales was solemnized in London with great splendor March 10, 1863, after his return from a tour of the United States and Canada. Queen Alexandra was always fond of home life, and has been a devoted mother to her large and interesting family. In addition to being one of the most beautiful women in England, her charity and charming personality have endeared her to all English people. She experienced the greatest sorrow of her life when her son, the Duke of Clarence, died in 1893. For some months grave fears were entertained for her sanity, but a voyage to the Mediterranean and her own sound common sense revived her spirits and saved her from this great danger.

QUEEN WILHELMINA of Holland (or, as the *Almanach de Gotha* gives her name in full, Wilhelmina Hélène Pauline Marie) was born at The Hague, August 31, 1880, and succeeded her father, William III, on his death, which occurred on November 23, 1890. The throne of Holland is hereditary in the male line in the house of Orange-Nassau in the order of primogeniture, but is transmissible to the female heirs on the extinction of the male stem. This contingency occurred on the death of King William III, and the mother of the princess, Queen Emma, was appointed regent, to act during her minority. She ascended the throne August 30, 1898, and was married to Prince Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin February 7, 1901.

KING ALFONSO XIII OF SPAIN.—It might be said that this monarch was born with a royal crown encircling his brow, as King Alfonso XII died of consumption nearly six months before his only son was born. Alfonso XIII was born at Madrid May 17, 1886, and was proclaimed King under the regency of his mother, Maria Christina, daughter of the Archduke Karl Ferdinand of Austria, on the day of his birth. The King's aunts are the Infanta Isabel, widow of the Count de Girgenti, Maria, wife of Prince Louis of Bavaria, and Infanta Eulalie, wife of Prince Antonio of Orleans. In 1906 the King married Princess Ena of Battenberg, a near relative of the King of England, who assumed the name of Victoria on ascending the throne. On their return to the royal palace after the marriage ceremony an anarchist threw a bomb at their carriage. The King and his bride escaped injury, but several members of the royal suite were killed and wounded.

REGENT OF CHINA.—Immediately after the death of Tsi An, the Dowager Empress of China, and Kwang Hsu, the Emperor, on November 14, 1908, Prince Pu Yi, the three year old son of Prince Chun, was declared Emperor. This makes Prince Chun the Regent of the Empire and practical ruler of China. This selection was due to a promise made by the Dowager Empress in 1903 after the marriage of Prince Chun. The new Regent is a Manchu, and during the outbreak of the Boxers, several years ago, was Lord Chamberlain of the Court and commander of the Peking field forces. He is quite a young man, and is known to be in favor of making China, with its four hundred millions of people, a world power.

WILLIAM II, Emperor of Germany, was born on January 27, 1859. He is the eldest son of Emperor Frederick I, of Germany, and Victoria, eldest daughter of Queen Victoria of England. His wife is another Victoria, the Princess Augusta Victoria, daughter of Frederick, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, to whom William was married when he had just completed his twenty-second year, February 27, 1881, and who has borne him six sons and one daughter. The eldest of these, the Crown Prince and heir to the throne, Frederick William Victoria August Ernst, was born May 6, 1882.

MOHAMMED ALI MIRZA, the Shah of Persia, ascended the throne on January 19, 1907. He is the 256th sovereign of Persia, the first ruler dating back to 890 B. C. He is the oldest son of the late Shah, and was born June 21, 1872. He has been liberally educated, and has traveled extensively in European countries. He is regarded as a shrewd and broad minded man, with liberal political ideas. He inherits his father's palaces, and an almost priceless collection of gems.

MEHMED V, the new Sultan of Turkey, was placed on the Turkish throne April 28, 1909. He succeeded Abdul Hamid, his brother, who for many years had been a tyrannical ruler of Turkey. For a number of years a political organization known as Young Turks has been gradually growing in power in Turkey. Their main object was to curtail the Sultan's tyranny. The organization became so powerful that finally the old Sultan was dethroned, and he is now held as a prisoner to await trial for his life. The new Sultan had been kept a prisoner by his brother, the old Sultan, for thirty-three years. He was born November 3, 1844, and is sixty-five years old. He is tall and stoops slightly.

VICTOR EMMANUEL, the King of Italy, ascended the throne when his father, King Humbert, was assassinated by the anarchist Bresci, July 29, 1900. King Victor is of a studious, retiring disposition, and much of the success of his administration is said to be due to his brilliant wife, formerly Princess Elena of Montenegro. While there were many riots during the funeral of King Humbert and the coronation of King Victor, all of the Italian statesmen and diplomats pledged their allegiance to him.

ALBERT I, the new King of Belgium, was born April 8, 1875. He is a nephew of the late King Leopold, being a son of the Count of Flanders, who was a brother of King Leopold. His full name is Prince Albert Leopold Clement Marie Meinrad of Flanders. His mother was the Princess Marie von Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. The new King was married on October 2, 1900, to the Duchess Elizabeth of Bavaria. He has two sons, Prince Leopold, eight years old; Prince Charles, six years old, and one daughter, Princess Marie, three years old. King Albert is six feet high and resembles the late King Leopold. He has traveled extensively. On March 8, 1898, he reached New York and made a tour of this country. Later he wrote a book on America. The new King is inclined to literature, and has devoted much time to a study of social and economic conditions. He is reserved in manner, diplomatic and popular with the Belgians.

PRESIDENT DIAZ, of Mexico, was born in 1830. He occupied numerous positions of trust under the republic, and finally was elected President. Since that time he has served five full terms of four years each, and began his sixth term in December, 1904. By the constitution his powers are no greater than those of the President of this country, as he acts in conjunction with a Congress. But in reality President Diaz is almost a Dictator. He is well educated and recognized as a statesman. Under his rule Mexico has made much progress. The Masonic order is stronger in Mexico than in any other country, and President Diaz is a thirty-second degree Mason, in addition to his high rank in many other organizations.

POPE PIUS X was elected Pope of the Roman Catholic Church on August 4, 1903, to succeed Leo XIII. Before his election he was Cardinal Giuseppe Sarto, Patriarch of Venice. The conclave which elected him consisted of all the cardinals of the Church, and they were in secret session for nearly a week before a ballot showed a two-thirds majority. The Pope was born at Riese, June 2, 1835, of poor parents, and was one of eight children. He was ordained priest in 1858, and his first charge was assistant pastor in Tombolo. He remained there ten years, and was then assigned to the pastorate of Salsomo. His first high honors came in 1875, when he was made chancellor of the diocese of Treviso. On June 12, 1893, Pope Leo made him a cardinal. Soon afterward he was transferred to Venice, and was given the title of Patriarch. He is a hard and enthusiastic worker, and much of his time was spent among the poorer people of his

district, to whom his stipend of \$2,400 a year was mainly devoted. It was said that he was not opposed to the government in the conflict between it and the Vatican, and in opposition to the commands of Pope Leo once visited the King of Italy. His Eminence has, however, followed the attitude of Pius IX and Leo XIII toward the government.

HAAKON, KING OF NORWAY.—Until 1905 Norway and Sweden for many years had the same King. A portion of the year the King lived in Norway and the rest of the time in Sweden. During 1905 trouble arose over the adjustment of taxes and tariffs, with the result that Norway seceded, and, against the protests of Sweden, decided to set up an independent government. After many conferences the son of Frederick VIII of Denmark, and a grandson of the late King Christian IX, was selected. He selected the name of Haakon, and was formally crowned King early in 1906. He was then about forty years old. The King is quiet in manner and deemed a fitting occupant of the throne.

GEORGE I., KING OF GREECE, was born December 24, 1845, and succeeded to the throne on March 30, 1863. He is the son of King Christian IX. of Denmark, and a brother of Queen Alexandra of Great Britain and the Dowager Empress of Russia. In 1867 he married the Grand Duchess Olga, the oldest daughter of the Grand Duke Constantin of Russia, who is granduncle to the present Czar. The king has five sons and one daughter. The oldest, Prince Constantin, was born in 1868, and in 1889 married Princess Sophia, sister of the German Emperor, and has three sons, Prince Alexander, Prince George and Prince Paul, and one daughter, Princess Helen. In 1889 the king's oldest daughter, Alexandra, married the Grand Duke Paul, uncle of the Czar of Russia. She died September 24, 1891, leaving a son and daughter. The total allowance to the King of Greece is \$260,000 a year; in addition the heir apparent receives \$37,000. As a ruler King George has won the esteem of the world for his diplomacy and the sincerity with which he looks after the interest of his subjects.

NO. 14. TOO LATE FOR THE OPERA.

This artistic mechanical group explains itself. The young man has called to take his fiancée to the opera. He has waited a long time. Finally the lady appeared, but just before leaving she thinks of a few additional touches to make to her toilet. With an open watch and an alarmed face the young man watches the proceeding. The lady in question stands before the mirror in evening costume. In one hand she holds a powder puff, with which she occasionally dabs her face. Then the powder puff falls, and the lady turns her head from side to side, looking at the effect in the mirror. Finally she gives a roguish little wink of satisfaction, and puts on more powder. Every movement of this mechanical group is true to life, and it takes but a stretch of the imagination to hear the murmurs of the young man that they will surely be too late at the opera.

NO. 15. THE SLEEPING GUARD.

Overtaken by slumber while on duty, the guard sleeps on undisturbed by the moving crowd, while from time to time the heavy snores attest the profoundness of his slumber.

NOS. 16 AND 17.

Armored knights to right and left, guarding the entrance to Winter Garden.

THE WORLD'S DEFENDERS.

CAPTAIN CHARLES SIGSBEE, commander of the ill-fated warship *Maine*, which was destroyed in the harbor at Havana on the evening of February 15, 1898, spent his life in naval and military service. His bravery and quick action were shown on more than one occasion. In the summer of 1897 the *Maine* was leaving Brooklyn, when an excursion boat with hundreds of passengers got in its way. It was impossible to stop the huge warship, but Captain Sigsbee turned its course so that it escaped the excursion boat by crashing into a pier head. The damage was heavy but no one was injured. When the *Maine* was blown up Captain Sigsbee was injured, but exerted every effort to save his sailors and was the last to leave the vessel.

REAR-ADMIRAL ROBLEY B. EVANS, better known as "Fighting Bob," was born in 1847 and graduated at the Naval Academy just as the Civil War broke out. He was active in many naval battles during the war and was several times wounded. In the Spanish-American war he was in charge of the battleship *Iowa*, and gained much distinction for the part he took in the destruction of Cervera's fleet at Santiago.

RICHMOND P. HOBSON, the hero of the *Merrimac*, is a native of Alabama. He graduated from Annapolis and entered the navy, being attached to the Construction Department. After Cervera's fleet entered the harbor of Santiago, Lieutenant Hobson conceived the idea of blocking up the channel so that there could be no escape. His plans were accepted by Admiral Sampson, in charge of the blockading fleet, and one dark night he, with seven volunteers from the navy, steamed the *Merrimac* into the channel. It was met with a hot fire from the Spanish ships and forts, but Hobson turned the steamer broadside and sank it in the channel. He and his crew were picked up by Admiral Cervera's men and kept prisoners for several weeks, when a transfer was effected.

GEN. LORD ROBERTS of Kandahar, once in command of the English forces in India and Afghanistan, won great renown in the war between the Boers and the British, where his tactics were crowned with success. Lord Roberts was born in Cawnpore, India, in 1832. He has distinguished himself in many battles, and is a recognized authority on military tactics. He won the Victoria Cross for special bravery, and is aggressive in his warfare. In his work in South Africa he was severely handicapped by the peculiar character of the country. When the war began it was thought the resources of the Boers were small and that they would be quickly subdued, but such was not the case. The Boers knew the country thoroughly, which gave them a distinct advantage. General Roberts ultimately defeated the Boers, at a tremendous cost to the British Government. His first great success in the war was the capture of General Cronje and his army. With the capture of Pretoria the war virtually ended. Lord Roberts is commander-in-chief of the British army.

LIEUT.-COLONEL THEODORE ROOSEVELT is a born fighter, of sterling honesty, great ability and versatility, and no matter where placed is soon heard from. For many years he has taken long excursions in the West and acquired much fame as a hunter. From 1894 to 1897 he was Police Commissioner in New York City and his energy made him friends as well as enemies. After McKinley's election Mr. Roosevelt was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Here he was as energetic as ever. He had little faith in Spain's promises, and was an open advocate of interference in Cuba. As soon as war was declared he began forming a regiment of Rough Riders, and this regiment contained many of the most athletic, bravest, and capable men in the country.

On his return to New York he was elected Governor of the State. In 1900 he was elected Vice President, and owing to the death of Mr. McKinley Mr. Roosevelt became President. In 1904 he was elected President to succeed himself. On retiring from the White House he went on a hunting trip to Africa in search of big game.

ADMIRAL CERVERA.—When the war with Spain began, Admiral Cervera, with a powerful fleet, was sent to Cuban waters. For many weeks his exact whereabouts was unknown and much consternation was felt in American seaboard cities, which expected a bombardment. Finally his fleet entered the harbor of Santiago. It was many days before the American Government could learn positively that the fleet was there. Then it sent a strong fleet to guard the narrow entrance to the harbor and prevent his escape. So well was this managed that the Spanish fleet was practically helpless. Just before the capitulation of Santiago Admiral Cervera made a dash from the harbor, and in the fearful conflict which followed his entire fleet was destroyed and he was taken prisoner.

GIUSEPPE GARIBALDI, the Italian patriot, was born in 1807, and died in 1882. Italy was made up of small principalities. The Papal States were under the control of Rome. Frequently wars with Austria occurred in which the Austrians were successful owing to a lack of Italian unity. Garibaldi more than any other person aroused national patriotism, which resulted finally in the unity of the principalities. Rome was forced to give up its control of the Papal States, Italy became a distinct power, and with its combined forces successfully resisted the Austrians. Before this was accomplished Garibaldi was banished from Italy, and on several occasions visited the United States. He returned to Italy in 1849, and became again the leader of the popular revolt which ended in the practical freedom of Italy.

ADMIRAL CHARLES S. SPERRY of the United States Navy was born in the year 1852, and was educated at Annapolis. For a number of years he was in command of the Atlantic Fleet, flagship Connecticut. Admiral Sperry was in command of the warships that recently successfully completed a tour of the world. This fleet was received with much honor at every port, and when it recently reached Hampton Roads a reception was held which was attended by President Roosevelt. On the trip nearly 25,000 miles were covered by the battleships without a single mishap.

GENERAL KUROPATKIN, the famous Russian general, whose fame received a rude shock in the war between Russia and Japan, was born in 1848. He was educated in the Palawski Military School. He rose rapidly in rank, and was placed in charge of the army during the war with Japan. For two years the contest for the possession of Manchuria raged between Japan and Russia. After practically annihilating or bottling up the Russian fleet at Port Arthur and Vladivostok the Japanese centered their efforts upon the Russian troops. General Kuropatkin's army for many months withstood the fierce onslaughts of the Japanese, but invariably was beaten. The loss of life, while not exactly known, was appalling. Finally, on the interposition of President Roosevelt, the Russian and Japanese Governments signed a treaty of peace at Portsmouth, N. H.

GEN. LORD HERBERT KITCHENER, more prominent during recent years in the English army than any of the other generals except Roberts, was born in Ireland and was one of the chief officers in the Boer war. His greatest achievement was in the Soudan, where he was sent to put down the uprising among the followers of the Mahdi. The war in the Soudan was a religious outbreak. The Mahdi was looked upon

by his followers as a divine being. Even after his death his followers kept up the war, and declared that anyone who touched the Mahdi's body would be instantly struck dead by Heaven. Before General Kitchener completely put down the uprising he caused the tomb of the Mahdi to be opened and the head severed from the body and placed upon a pole, where it remained for several days. This checked the uprising, and General Kitchener won a complete victory, gaining the Victoria Cross and the title of lord. For his desecration of the Mahdi's tomb General Kitchener was severely criticised. He is commander of the British forces in India.

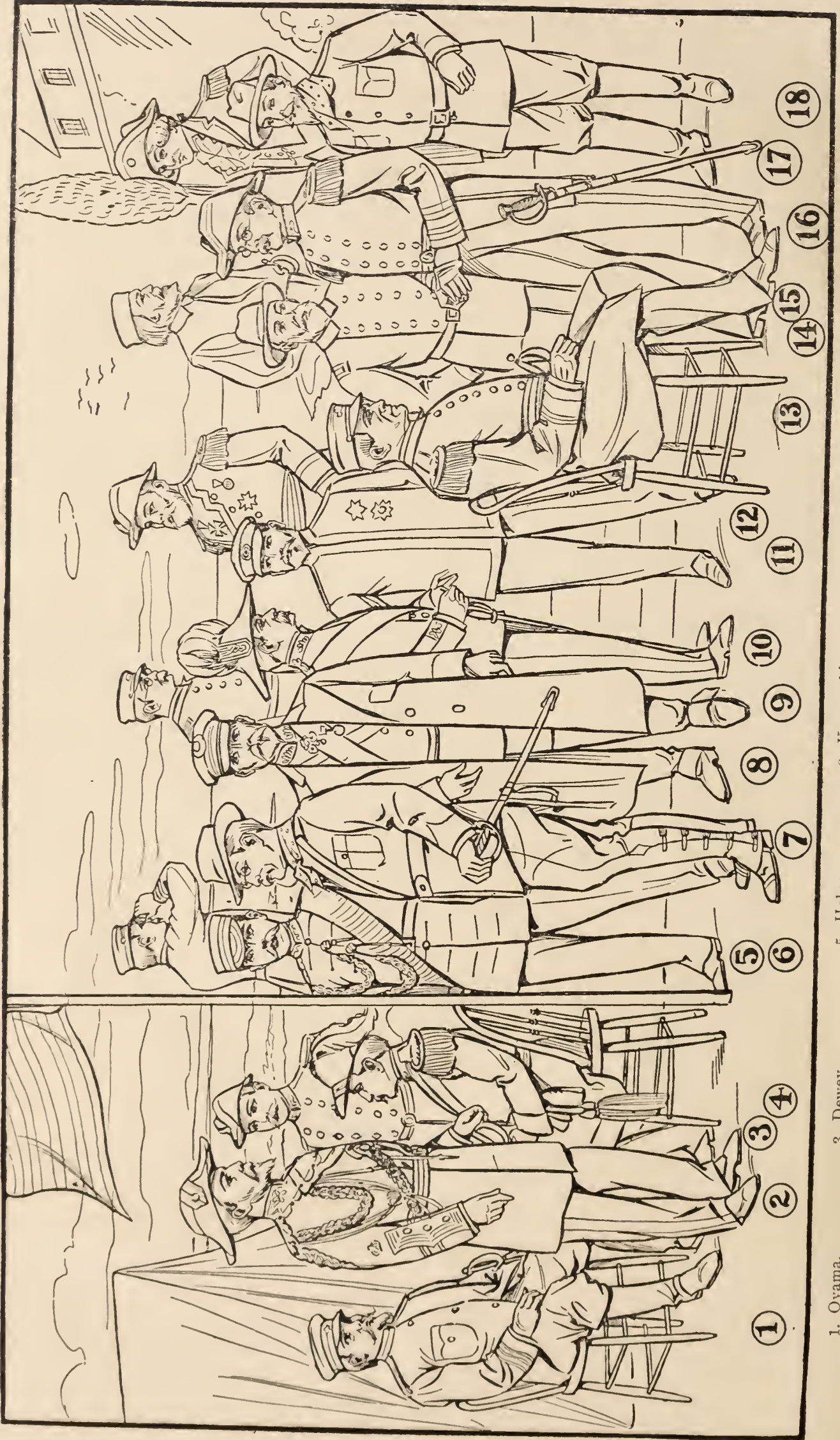
MARSHAL OYAMA.—This figure represents Marshal Oyama, the field marshal in charge of the Japanese troops in the war between Japan and Russia. The field marshal took a prominent part in the war with China in 1895. The bravery and daring of the Japanese troops are well known. In battle they seem to care little whether they are killed or not so long as the army is victorious. Marshal Oyama is regarded as one of the bravest generals and most successful military strategists in the world. Through his plans and manœuvres Port Arthur was finally captured. The other Russian forces were driven northward, and finally made a bold stand at Mukden. Here one of the longest and bloodiest battles of history took place. The Japanese were finally successful, and killed or captured over 100,000 soldiers. It is estimated that over 300,000 soldiers were killed or wounded in this war.

ADMIRAL TOGO was commander of the Japanese navy in the war between Japan and Russia. Within a few days after war was declared, in the early winter of 1903, the Japanese fleet attacked the Russian fleet near Port Arthur. Several Russian ships were sunk, and the Japanese escaped without injury. During the following year a number of small engagements took place, in which the Japanese succeeded in occasionally sinking a cruiser. Realizing the power of the Japanese navy the Russians endeavored to concentrate as many ships as possible in one engagement. The Baltic fleet was gathered and sent to Japan. The Japanese under Togo awaited it in the Sea of Japan, about a hundred miles from Japan. There followed the most terrific naval battle in history. Nearly all the Russian battleships and cruisers were sunk, and the sailors either killed or captured. Admiral Rojestvensky, the Russian commander, was wounded and taken prisoner. The Japanese lost two small cruisers and a few sailors and officers.

ADMIRAL PAUL JONES, by birth a Scot, was the "Father of the American Navy." With his old wooden warships, which would be destroyed by one shot from a modern gun, he accomplished wonders. During the Revolutionary War with England he defeated an English warship in an apparently hopeless engagement. He died in France over a hundred years ago and was buried in Paris. Through some error his grave was forgotten. The United States decided to render the honors due him, and after much difficulty his remains were finally returned to the United States and interred with suitable honors.

MAJOR GENERAL NELSON A. MILES was formerly the head of the United States army. He is of commanding presence, being over six feet tall. He served with distinction during the Civil War and was in many important battles. For many years he commanded the Department of the East, with headquarters on Governor's Island. In time of war the President is the commander-in-chief of the army, but the title is merely nominal, and General Miles had charge of all military plans and personally led the invasion into Porto Rico in the war of 1898. General Miles is a brilliant conversationalist, a frequent contributor to the best periodicals, and is a recognized authority throughout the world on military matters.

“WORLD’S DEFENDERS”



1. Oyama.
2. Prince Henry.

3. Dewey.
4. Miles.

5. Hobson.
6. Kitchener.
7. Roosevelt.

8. Kuropatkin.
9. Sigsbee.
10. Roberts.

11. Togo.
12. Cervera.

13. Evans.
14. Garibaldi.
15. Wheeler.

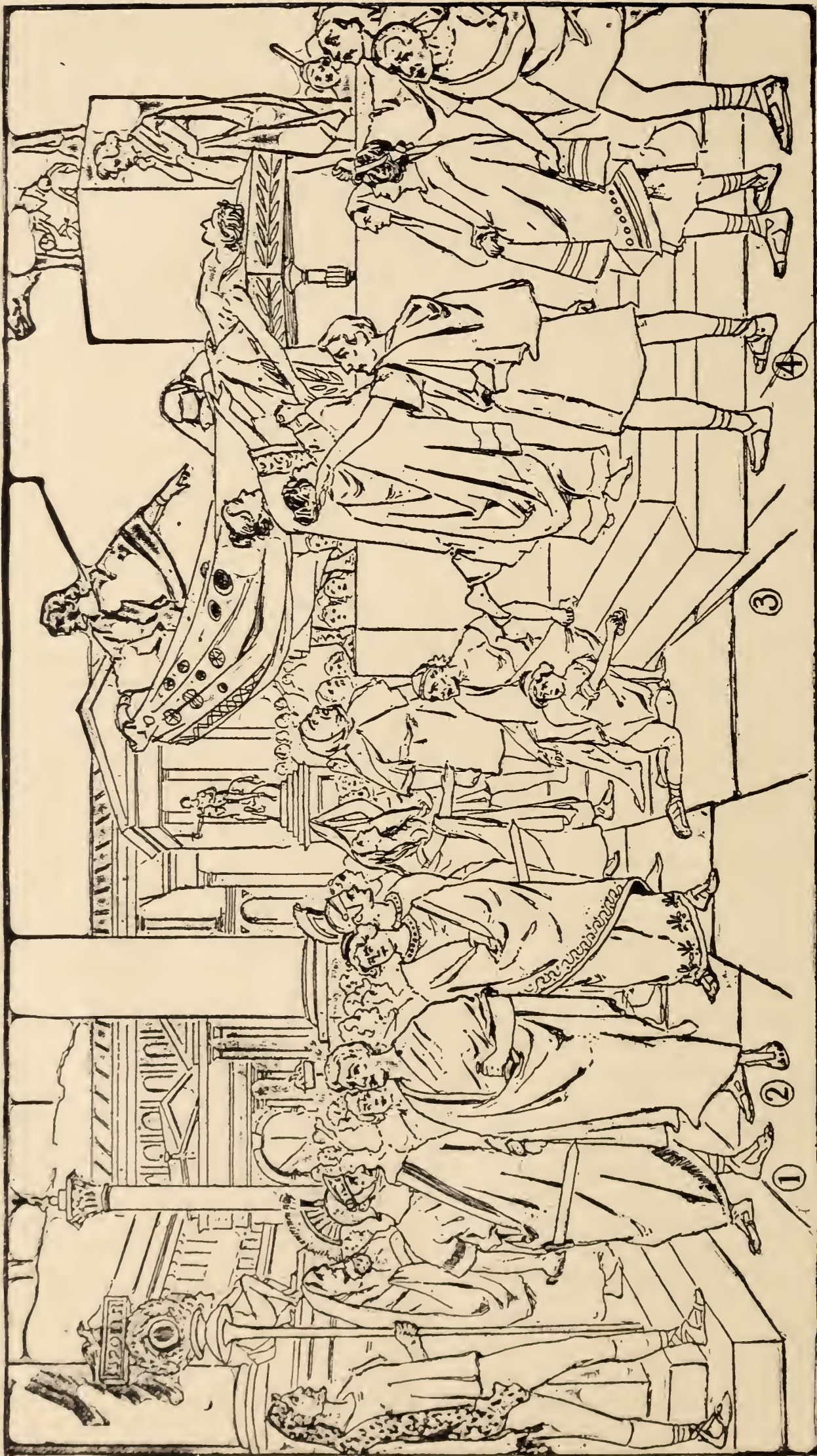
16. Sperry.
17. Jones.
18. Funston.

GENERAL FREDERICK A. FUNSTON was born at New Carlisle, Ohio, in 1863. During childhood he was noted for his recklessness and courage. He wrote for many newspapers, and when the war with Spain broke out joined the Kansas Volunteers. At the end of the war he went to the Philippines. He was appointed a general in the volunteers during 1899. His bravery in the Philippines made his name known throughout the world. His greatest achievement was when he captured Aguinaldo and practically ended the long war. With a few companions and a small body of native soldiers, who pretended to sympathize with the insurgents, he went as a prisoner of war to Aguinaldo's camp. Aguinaldo and his aids were in jubilation over the prisoners, when, at a given signal, General Funston's hands were freed, and in a twinkling Aguinaldo and his aids were captured. President McKinley rewarded General Funston by making him a brigadier general in the regular army.

MAJOR GENERAL JOSEPH WHEELER, who fought for the Confederacy and won distinguished honor, was one of the first American officers to enter Santiago after the surrender of that city, and to a great extent was responsible for the capture of that important stronghold. His well known bravery made him one of the most popular generals in the army. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., January 25, 1906, in his seventieth year.

ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY.—This figure represents Admiral Dewey, who added so much glory to the American navy. As a commodore he commanded six warships, forming the Pacific squadron. Immediately after the declaration of war with Spain, on the morning of May 1, 1898, he entered Manila harbor before daybreak. A squadron of thirteen Spanish warships was waiting for him, protected by two forts. At daybreak the battle began. Before nightfall the Spanish ships had been sunk and the guns of the forts silenced. The Spanish loss was over 300. Admiral Dewey did not lose a single ship or man, and as a reward he was made admiral and received a gold medal for bravery.

PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA, who once visited the United States, is very democratic, abhors red tape and frippery, and is never so happy as when with people who will allow him to forget that he is a prince. In his own country the navy adores him and the army admires him. Although he is the younger brother of Emperor William, and therefore a person of subdued importance as compared with the Crown Prince, he is the favorite of the people and overshadows his imperial relatives in the matter of popularity. He is to the Germans what the Prince of Wales (Edward VII) used to be to the English—a person to grumble at sometimes, but to smile indulgently at always. By profession Prince Henry is a diplomat and a sailor. He once commanded the German squadron in the Pacific. During the troubles in China he became a favorite with American and English residents of Canton and Hong Kong. The Prince learned the English language from his mother. As he speaks English without accent, and is a fine, manly fellow, the English in China found in him qualities which they were proud to believe were essentially British. His own countrymen acclaimed him as a typical German prince, while the Americans found him to be a man of such open-handed and democratic ideas that they were glad to do him honor. He made a favorable impression when in the United States.



1. Cassius. 2. Brutus.

3. Marc Antony.

4. Julius Cæsar.

NO. 19. DEATH OF JULIUS CAESAR.

This striking group represents the scene which immediately followed the assassination of Julius Cæsar. A portion of the Roman Forum has been reproduced. The body of Cæsar lies upon a stretcher, his mantle thrown back to show the wounds caused by twenty-three dagger thrusts. By the side of the body stands Marc Antony, delivering the funeral oration which was destined to destroy the carefully planned revolt and drive the conspirators in terror from Rome. Near-by, and startled by the rising indignation of the populace, stand Marcus Junius Brutus and Caius Cassius, who were at the head of the conspiracy which brought about the assassination.

The life of Julius Cæsar was a series of climaxes almost as great as his death. He was born about 90 B. C. and at an early age made his power felt as an orator, statesman, writer and soldier. He was ambitious and his wealth was used with a liberality which made him popular. In 60 B. C. he made an alliance with his two great rivals, Pompeius and Crassus, which gained the control of the government and became known as the First Triumvirate. By this move Cæsar gained the governorship of Gaul, now France. From B. C. 58 to 50 Cæsar made a series of notable conquests. Gaul was occupied by the Celts, who were governed by a priesthood of Druids. German tribes from the north and east undertook to conquer Gaul. Cæsar crossed the Rhine twice and successively defeated the Germans and Belgians. His "Commentaries," familiar to students, record his movements during this period. Much difficulty was experienced by Cæsar in subduing the Celts, owing to the great power of the Druids.

While Cæsar was engaged in Gaul his enemies were busy in Rome. They plotted against him, and in B. C. 52 ordered him to discharge his soldiers. They also drove many leaders from the city. These fled to Cæsar's camp and implored him to come forward as the protector of the violated rights of the people. After some hesitation Cæsar consented and marched against Rome. The die was cast; Pompeius, terrified from his apathy and careless confidence, did not await him in the capital, but fled with his troops to Epirus. Cæsar entered Rome, took possession of the state treasure, and then moved against Pompeius, who after several engagements was finally forced to transfer his soldiers to Cæsar. On his return Cæsar conquered Massilia and then proceeded to Rome, where he was proclaimed dictator in B. C. 48. In the three succeeding years Cæsar won many victories in Egypt and Africa, and on his return to Rome was hailed as the "Father of his Country," and chosen dictator for life. The common people and soldiers he sought to win by his liberality and the more powerful by tempting offices. He gradually became the recognized head of the Roman people.

Marc Antony, his favorite and flatterer, offered Cæsar the kingly crown at a banquet. Cæsar refused it with affected displeasure. The purpose of his party to make him a king, and the knowledge that each time Cæsar pushed the crown away it was with more hesitation, caused a conspiracy to be formed against him.

The primal object of this movement was to prevent Cæsar from becoming king and proving false to his promises. By soothsayers, Cæsar had been warned many times to "beware of the Ides of March." In spite of these warnings Cæsar called a meeting of the Senate. The crown was to be again offered to him and he would refuse it with more hesitation, and possibly accept it. Brutus and Cassius were at the head of the conspiracy. They were not enemies of Cæsar, but they loved liberty, and in his hesitation and the movements of his followers they saw a return to monarchy and the downfall of the progress the common people had made. While Cæsar stood at the base of Pompey's statue he was set upon by the conspirators and fell, pierced by twenty-three dagger thrusts. As he fell he wrapped his mantle around his form, and his dying words were: "Et tu, Brute" ("You, too, Brutus.")

The conspiracy had gained such a foothold that the sympathies of the Roman people were with Cæsar's enemies. Marc Antony realized this and caused the body to be immediately removed to the Forum. Over the remains he pronounced a funeral

oration which has never been equaled. He appeared to favor the conspiracy and to brand Cæsar with an attempt to overthrow the republic. But his words were so adroitly chosen that they gradually aroused love for Cæsar. He told of the great deeds Cæsar had done for Rome—of his liberality, his courage and his love of liberty, and finally read extracts from a pretended will, in which all his vast fortune was left to the Roman people. When he finished the soldiers and populace were so aroused that the conspirators fled in alarm.

For a time Marc Antony and the friends of Cæsar carried the day. Brutus and Cassius were defeated in Macedonia and Cassius committed suicide. Cæsar Augustus, a grandson of a sister of Julius Cæsar, assumed command of the army and formed a triumvirate with Antony and Lepidus. A reign of terror followed in which many of the patriotic leaders were executed. Kinship, filial piety disappeared. Cicero was one of the first victims.

After the death of Cæsar, the republic gradually weakened. Marc Antony's extravagance and dissipation caused his downfall and the power of Cæsar Augustus grew. In B. C. 30, only fourteen years after Cæsar's death, there came a change. The civil wars had carried off the able and patriotic men; the surviving populace demanded only bread and circuses. It was therefore not difficult for the clever Cæsar Augustus to transform the republic into an empire. It was done gradually, and under the empire Rome again became a power in literature and art.

NO. 20. PURCHASE OF MANHATTAN ISLAND.

This group represents the purchase by Peter Minuit of the Island of Manhattan from the Indians in 1626. The price received by the Indians was \$20, and nearly all of the purchase price was paid in beads and trinkets. At that time Manhattan Island was covered with a dense forest, and on its surface were a number of lakes and small streams. The Indians who sold the island were highly pleased with their bargain, and did not interfere with the purchasers. In comparison with the fabulous sums paid for building lots on Manhattan Island now, the price paid by Peter Minuit seems unbelievable. A few years ago the New York *Herald* proved conclusively that the Indians got the best of the bargain if they really received \$20. The *Herald's* mathematicians figured out that if instead of buying Manhattan Island, Peter Minuit had placed his money in the bank at 5 per cent., compound interest, in order to repay him principal and interest a mass of pure gold several times the size of the whole earth would be required. In the group on exhibition, Peter Minuit is shown in his quaint Holland costume superintending the transfer of the trinkets. Around him are his followers, assisting in the transaction. The Indian Chief and his warriors are eagerly watching the great white man and the gaudily colored trinkets.

The Concert Hall or Winter Garden.



ON leaving the Central Hall visitors may pass directly into the Concert Hall, a magnificent room occupying the full height of the building and extending in depth to Twenty-fourth street. The walls are tastefully decorated with handsome mirrors and tropical plants, and ample accommodations are provided for those who seek rest after a tour through the Eden Musée.

The south side of the hall is occupied by the stage, on which the Eden Musée Orchestra performs daily, from 2:30 to 5 in the afternoon, and from 8 to 10:30 in the evening.

JAPANESE JUGGLERS.

These marvelously perfect and artistic figures are posed in the Winter Garden, where the daily afternoon and evening concerts are held. Japanese people are celebrated for their skill in jugglery, strength and dexterity, and the feats they perform are so difficult that they seem impossible. The figures represented in wax are arranged upon pedestals around the Winter Garden, in addition to which several figures are suspended from the truss work of the Garden. These latter include a Japanese woman balanced upon a slender wire, a girl upon a trapeze and two other figures suspended in graceful and difficult attitudes. The fifteen figures represented show difficult feats performed by these wonderful people.

The sides of the Winter Garden are covered with huge French plate mirrors which reflect the figures until the number seems almost unlimited. They are all dressed in the richest costumes possible and to a large extent the figures and costumes are exact reproductions of famous Japanese jugglers who have from time to time performed at the Musée.

JAPANESE WARRIOR.

In the rear of the Winter Garden will be found the very interesting figure of a Japanese warrior in armor. The attention of the public is called particularly to the wonderful delicacy of the work shown in the manufacture of the complicated armor on this figure.

THE LAOCOON.

This beautiful statue, in bronze, is a faithful reproduction of one of the best known of ancient statuary, whose origin is shrouded in mystery. It was discovered in 1506, on the site of the ruins of Titus's Palace in Rome, where it had remained buried in the dirt since the destruction of Rome by the Goths and Vandals. It had become damaged, and a restoration was effected by Michael Angelo, who found that the statue was made up of three marble blocks most skillfully joined together. Since that time it has been discovered that six stones were used instead of three. As Michael Angelo was deceived, it shows the skill employed by the ancients in sculpture. The statue is supposed to have been carved about 100 years B. C. It represents a portion of the mythology which enshrouds the early history of Rome. Laocoon was a priest of Apollo, and as such was vowed to chastity. He subsequently married and became the father of

two sons. Apollo was bitterly incensed at his action, but not until the sons had grown to manhood did he take his revenge. The father idolized his sons, and for fear of Apollo's vengeance never let them leave his side. The statue shows how Apollo was revenged. One day the father and sons were walking by the seashore. Suddenly from out of the water glided hideous monsters, which crushed in their slimy folds the father and his beloved sons. The Musée statue is the most famous reproduction that has ever been made of this work of art. It is a perfect copy of Michael Angelo's restoration.

THE GALLERY.

The gallery surrounding the Winter Garden is one of the most interesting places in the Musée. From it can be seen all the attractions of the Winter Garden. But the main feature of interest is the stereopticon views. They are enclosed in small walnut cases. Nearly \$10,000 has been expended in making these views complete. The lenses are the finest that can be secured, and many of the pictures were taken specially for the Musée. The pictures are so arranged that visitors can take a photographic trip around the world, visiting almost every place of general interest. In addition to views of scenery, pictures of the choicest works of art in the world are shown. Many hours can be pleasantly and profitably spent in studying these pictures.

THE "REPUBLIC" HEROES.

JACK BINNS is the first hero of the wireless telegraph service. As an employee of the Marconi Wireless Company he was stationed on the White Star steamer "Republic" when that steamer was rammed by the "Florida" in January, 1909. Binns immediately sent out the signal letters C. Q. D., meaning "help at once." The dynamo stopped and the steamer was in darkness, but Binns in his little office managed to find the storage batteries, and kept sending messages for help for hours, until finally many ships rushed to the rescue.

CAPTAIN SEALBY, of the "Republic," is seen here dictating a message to the wireless operator.

Merit Commands Success.

The remarkable success of the **SOHMER** piano is explained in one word—merit. Wherever the **SOHMER** is used it is instantly recognized as a first-class instrument in every respect, and its users naturally speak of its merits to their friends; hence the enormous sales.

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Twenty-five Cents a Bottle.

Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30th, 1906. Serial Number 1098.

Historical Chamber.



AFTER making the tour of the Winter Garden and its galleries the visitor will find a staircase at the Twenty-fourth street end of the Garden which leads to the Historical Chamber. Here are portrayed in wax numerous scenes that are interesting and instructive at the same time, and in which are shown the figures of many men, some of whom have become renowned for their valiant deeds, while others are noted for their cruelty, but in each instance some characteristic episode has been taken in illustration of their career.

At the foot of the stairs, to the left, will be seen a wonderful and most realistic group.

NO. 26. ATTACK ON A COUNTERFEITERS' DEN.

This group represents a raid upon a den of counterfeiters in the thickly settled section of New York city known as the East Side. In some portions of the East Side the buildings literally swarm with representatives of every nationality. Every square foot of room is used, the basements as well. It is well known that the safest place of concealment is in a crowded section, and it is for this reason that the most famous counterfeiters in the United States have made their headquarters on the East Side. They arrange small plants consisting of molds, dies and presses, and secure enough room in some old building to begin operations. Purposely they dress just like their neighbors and apparently are laboring people, so that they attract little attention. Their counterfeiting operations are carried on generally late at night, and almost noiselessly. Detectives and Secret Service men pass along the streets, but see nothing in the appearance of the buildings or the occupants to suggest a den of counterfeiters. As a matter of fact, it is claimed that in no instance has such a band been detected through the clumsiness of their operations. In nearly every case the Secret Service men first detect the passing of counterfeit money through complaints received, and after tireless energy locate the distributors of spurious money. As frequent supplies of counterfeit money are necessary, the "shadowing" generally results in locating the source of supply. Then a raid is made. This group shows a den while a raid is being made. The half dozen members of the gang are at work making spurious coins when the door opens and the Secret Service men rush in. This group is an actual reproduction of a scene which occurred not long ago. All of the counterfeiters were arrested, and after a hard fought trial were sent to prison. The Secret Service men are acquainted with the operations of the best known counterfeiters in the United States, and at all times these suspected people are kept under close watch.

NO. 27. COMMODORE PEARY AT THE NORTH POLE.

At 10 o'clock on the 6th day of April, 1909, Commodore Robert E. Peary reached the North Pole. Altogether, eight different expeditions were made by him, each succeeding in getting a little farther north. Commodore Peary is 54 years old, and for many years has been a lieutenant in the United States Army. During most of this time he has been permitted to be absent on leave for exploration work. The steamer used on the last expedition was the "Roosevelt," which left New York July 6, 1908. President Roosevelt was among the last to say farewell to the exploring party. The expedition was financed largely by the Peary Arctic Club. The final rush to the Pole was made by Commodore Peary and "Mat." Henson, a colored assistant. Three dogs were used. This little party remained at the Pole thirty hours, leaving on the afternoon of April 7, 1909. Commodore Peary hoisted the American Flag and took possession of the territory in the name of the President of the United States. He left various marks and records for future exploring parties.

NO. 28. THE DUDE AMONG THE TYROLESE.

(SALON TIROLIEN.)

The graphic group of guide, countrymen and countrywomen and swell city man in the scene before us, laid in the Tyrol, will appeal to the sense of humor of all. The characteristic attitudes of the mountaineers have been exceedingly well depicted and are to the manner born. The grave young man is the city swell (or dude) who has been taken to the hospitable cabin of the mountaineers in the Tyrol on the approach of night by his guide. He has been warmly welcomed, as is customary with the Tyrolese, and has got on so well with his entertainers that he has become on exceedingly good terms with himself, so much so that he has ventured into Cupid's field, generally dangerous ground, but on this occasion not so, as the buxom lasses to whom he has addressed his gallantries will have none of them. He, all earnestness, is met by the quizzing of his nearest fair neighbor and the laughter of her companion, while the men around are smiling at him and giving the girls their undisguised support. A city man is ever an object of interest to these mountaineers, but he usually finds that with all their artlessness and innocence they generally are able to hold their own with him. It is to be hoped that this misguided young man will not have to resume his travels on the morrow with an unmistakable sense of feeling "flat."

NO. 29. STORMING OF CONSTANTINOPLE BY MAHOMET II.

This imposing group is a faithful reproduction of the celebrated painting by Benjamin Constant, which hangs in the museum of Toulouse. The scene represents one of the greatest events in history. The fall of Constantinople sealed the doom of the Eastern Empire, the last remnant of the great Roman Empire. Moreover, it marks one of the great epochs in history. With the taking of the beautiful city on the Bosphorus, that period known as the Middle Ages came to an end. Several attempts to capture the city had been made for over fifty years, until Mahomet II began in 1452, in bitter earnest, a systematic and well planned siege. An army of 300,000 men and a fleet of 426 ships were called upon to accomplish his end. For fifty-three days the heroic Christians kept the savage Mahometans at bay, but at last, exhausted by starvation and despair, they had to yield. On May 29, 1453, Mahomet entered the city amid frightful scenes of carnage and cruelty.

NO. 30. DEATH MASKS OF FAMOUS PERSONS.

The majority of people do not realize what a death mask is, or how difficult it is to obtain a perfect one. Within five hours after the death of a prominent person an artist makes the death mask. The face is carefully oiled, and then covered with a thick coating of plaster of paris paste. After this has been dried it is removed and shows a perfect reverse of the features. With proper care a reproduction can be made from this mask, either in plaster or wax. No more perfect representation of the features could be secured than from a reproduction of a death mask. In all ages it has been the custom to take a death mask of prominent persons immediately after death. Many have been lost or broken, but in the Pantheon collection of death masks, in Paris, there are masks which are priceless because of the prominence of the subjects from whom the masks were made. These masks are carefully treasured and it is impossible for visitors to get very near them. Reproductions of them have been seldom made, and then only for public purposes. For years the Eden Musée has endeavored to secure productions of these masks, and finally its efforts, accompanied by great expense, were successful. The Musée artists were allowed to make wax casts from the masks, and these casts are now placed on exhibition. In the original collection you see nothing except the rough pieces of plaster which contains the mask, but in the Musée you see

the features of the famous personages, just as they appeared within five hours after their respective deaths. The custom of securing death masks has been followed out to a greater extent in Europe than in this country. It is for that reason that we have no masks of Washington or the other great men who laid the foundations of this Government. Each reproduction of a mask is numbered, and for the aid of the visitors a brief biographical sketch is given of the original of each.

No. 1.—MARTIN LUTHER.

The great German reformer, whose writings and teachings started a new era in religious history. He was born November 10, 1483, in Eisleben, and died at the same place February 18, 1546.

No. 2.—NAPOLEON I.

The greatest general of modern history, if not of all times. Humbly born, he gradually rose as a soldier until he had conquered almost the whole of Europe. He was born in Corsica, August 15, 1769, and died at St. Helena, May 5, 1821, where he had been imprisoned after his defeat at Waterloo by the English.

No. 3.—FREDERICK II., KING OF PRUSSIA.

The greatest ruler and warrior Prussia ever had. Born January 24, 1712, and died August 17, 1786.

No. 4.—DANTE.

His full name was Dante Aleghieri, author of the "Divina Comedia," sometimes called the Inferno. Carlyle called him "The Voice of the Silent Centuries." He was born in Florence in May, 1265, and died at Ravenna September 14, 1321.

No. 5.—MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS.

This unhappy queen was born about 1550, and after being imprisoned for years as a pretender to the English throne, was beheaded February 8, 1587, by order of Queen Elizabeth.

No. 6.—JAMES HEPBURN, EARL OF BOTHWELL.

One of the husbands of Mary, Queen of Scots. Murdered the queen's husband and married her. Died in prison in 1575.

No. 7.—ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

Her reign was eventful for the advancement of art and literature, but is clouded by political crimes.

No. 8.—OLIVER CROMWELL.

Born April 25, 1599, and died September 3, 1658.

No. 9.—NAPOLEON III.

Born in Paris, April 20, 1808, and died in 1873, after a life of political vicissitudes.

No. 10.—BERTEL THORWALDSEN.

One of the world's greatest sculptors. Born November 19, 1770, and died March 24, 1844.

No. 11.—CHARLES XII., KING OF SWEDEN.

A ruler and warrior of great genius. Born June 27, 1682, and died November 30, 1718.

No. 12.—FELIX MENDELSSOHN-BARTHOLDY.

A musician and composer of great genius. Born in Hamburg, February 3, 1809, and died in Leipsic, November 4, 1847.

No. 13.—JOHANN CHRISTOPHER FRIEDRICH VON SCHILLER.

Germany's greatest poet. Born at Marbach, November 10, 1759, and died May 9, 1805.

No. 14.—FRANZ LISZT.

The king of piano artists and a composer of merit. Born October 22, 1811, and died in 1886.

No. 15.—HENRI IV., KING OF FRANCE.

Born about 1550, and foully murdered May 14, 1610.

No. 16.—JOHANN WOLFGANG VON GOETHE.

An inspired poet and author. Born August 28, 1749, in Frankfort, Germany, and died March 22, 1832.

No. 17.—LUDWIG VAN BEETHOVEN.

Stands at the head of all the great composers of music. Born December 17, 1770, and died in Vienna, March 27, 1827.

No. 18.—F. VON SCHILL.

A great Prussian warrior. Born January 6, 1776, and died May 31, 1809.

No. 19.—KARL MARIA FRIEDRICH ERNST VON WEBER.

A celebrated German musician. Born December 18, 1786, and died June 5, 1826.

No. 20.—QUEEN LOUISA OF PRUSSIA.

Born in Hanover in 1776 and died in 1810. One of the noblest queens of history.

NO. 31. THE SIBERIAN BOUNDARY POST.

In the north of Russia stands a small square pillar made of brick and cement. Around it the ground is trampled as if by the march of a large army. There is nothing pretentious about the place, but this pillar has associated with it more sad memories than any other place in the world. It is the boundary post between Russia and Siberia, where all exiles into Siberia are allowed to stop for a few moments to say farewell to their friends and relatives. Hundreds of thousands of exiles, men, women and children of all classes, have paused at this post for a few moments, and then, with breaking hearts at the thought of loved ones left behind, began a hurried march into dreaded Siberia, never to return to civilization.

This pillar and its surroundings have been here reproduced in detail. A party of exiles has just arrived, and the sad farewells are taking place. Near the exiles stand the armed guards watching every move of the prisoners. There is no sympathy in their faces, because they are used to such harrowing scenes.

NO. 32. THE SURRENDER OF GEN. ROBERT E. LEE'S ARMY AT APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE.

This large and picturesque group represents one of the most stirring and dramatic scenes in the great war of the rebellion of the Southern States against the authority of the Union. It is quite beyond the province of this notice, and it is equally unnecessary, to enter into the causes that led to this mighty war, which in magnitude is without parallel in the world's history—not so much on account of the issues at stake, but as regards the number of men engaged, the extent of the territory on which the struggle took place, the number of the killed and wounded and the amount of money spent. It is even impossible to relate within this limited space the events immediately preceding the surrender of the Confederate army and the circumstances which placed its great commander, Gen. Robert E. Lee, in a position which left him no other way open. They are given with admirable laconicism, characteristic of the man who wrote it, in General Grant's historical letter of about eight or ten lines, which he addressed to General Lee on April 7, 1865, two days previous to the surrender. In this brief missive General Grant simply said that, in view of the results of last week's fighting, General Lee must be convinced of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the "Army of Northern Virginia" (consisting at that time of about 28,000 men only, but comprising the flower of the Confederate troops) in this struggle. "I feel that it is so, and regard it as my duty," concluded Grant, "to shift from myself the responsibility of any further effusion of blood by asking you the surrender of that portion of the Confederate States army known as the Army of Northern Virginia." This letter was dispatched about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, on April 7, from the hotel of Farmville, on the south side of the Appomattox River, where General Grant arrived in the morning.

The Crypt.



IN the passage leading from the Historical Chamber to the Chamber of Horrors there are some handsome mirrors, reflecting the beauties of the human form under various aspects; also the figure of old MERE FROUCHARD, from the popular play, "The Two Orphans," holding her comforting bottle in her hands. The face of the latter is an excellent likeness of the late Miss Marie Wilkins, the excellent artiste who created the character at the Union Square Theatre.

NO. 34. HORRORS OF THE SPANISH INQUISITION.

Until a study of history is made it is difficult to realize the crimes that have been committed in the name of religion. In ancient times there were only two classes of people, the Greeks and the Barbarians. The Greeks considered that all people who did not belong to that nationality were barbarians. The Inquisition was the name given to an ecclesiastical court of law, whose sole object was to discover and punish heretics. Occasionally priests and laymen were tortured and killed because their religious faith was supposed to be contrary to the dogmas of the Church. In the twelfth century the Council of Verona, held under the auspices of Pope Lucius III., issued edicts against heresy. But it remained for Innocent III. to give to the Inquisition the terrible meaning it has since held. It spread throughout Europe and gained rapidly in power. When heretics were found their homes were broken up, their families separated, and the property confiscated. In many cases this was not sufficient. The heretics were sometimes killed, imprisoned for life or tortured. In France and Germany the Inquisition did not last long, but in Spain it flourished for centuries. The least punishment that could be inflicted was confiscation of property. As all confiscated property went directly to the state, it can readily be seen what a powerful weapon was held by the state officials. It required little proof to convict one of heresy; the mere charge by the state officials was generally sufficient. Men of every class who did not wield powerful influence trembled because they expected hourly to be charged with heresy. Once charged, no matter by whom, arrest and torture followed. From 1481 to 1495 8,800 persons, including women and children, are said to have been burned at the stake in Spain as heretics. The Inquisition no longer exists.

NO. 35. EXECUTION OF A BURMESE CRIMINAL.

This group illustrates the mode of executing criminals and public offenders in Burma, where the elephant is regarded as sacred. It is for this reason that the animal is employed as an executioner. Almost from birth the elephant set aside for such purposes is trained to raise his foot and stamp it down whenever he is prodded on a certain part of the neck. After he has become well trained he is led to the place where the execution is to take place. The victim's head is placed upon a block, face downward. The elephant approaches with slow and dignified step. When directly in front of the victim and at a given signal the driver prods the elephant's neck. In a twinkling the elephant raises his foot and crushes the victim's head, giving vent to a roaring, bellowing sound. In the Musée's group the surroundings have been admirably reproduced. The costumes worn by the spectators are exact reproductions, and the scene, although in wax, is horrible enough not soon to be forgotten. From the cell in the background the next victim gazes at the execution with countenance filled with terror.

NO. 36. THE HINDOO WOMAN'S SACRIFICE.

This group represents the "suttee" as formerly practiced in India, but long abolished by the government. On the funeral pyre, erected before the temple, a young widow is represented bound to a stake, while the body of her husband lies at her feet. Around stand several relatives of her husband, including a Brahmin, whose duty it is to see that no mercy is given. One of the relatives is applying a lighted torch to the pyre. As depicted, the flames are creeping upward, lapping the dead body and hurrying on to their living victim. From the top of the pyre heavy smoke is ascending and a look of horror is upon the widow's face. If she cried out in agony and begged for help the relatives would sing and dance in an effort to drown her cries.

NO. 37. THE DYING GAMEKEEPER.

This is a mechanical group, the scene being laid in a forest. The event depicted is the shooting of the gamekeeper of an estate by a roaming poacher. The gamekeeper is represented as in the throes of death. He clasps his hands convulsively as he lies on the ground, his eyes move as if to catch sight of the assassin, and he breathes slowly as life ebbs away.

NO. 38. BEHEADING IN MOROCCO.

This tableau represents a public execution in Morocco. This brutal mode of executing the death penalty exists to-day, fortunately, only among barbarous nations; and the rulers and inhabitants of Morocco, in spite of all their pretensions, are nothing but barbarians. The condemned man kneels on an elevated point of some public building, and the executioner, with one blow of a heavy sword, as sharp as the edge of a razor, severs the victim's head from the trunk. The group is modeled after the famous picture of Gerôme in the gallery of the Palais du Luxembourg, Paris.

NO. 39. THE MARTYRED CHRISTIANS.

In these days of civilization and progress it is almost impossible to realize the bitter persecutions of the early Christians, and the tortures inflicted upon them. The reign of the Roman emperors Diocletian and Maximian is known as the era of the martyrs. In the year 303 A. D. these joint emperors celebrated their last triumph; history does not record the vast number of Christians who met horrible deaths. The group shown here represents a dungeon under the seats of the Circus Maximus at Rome where the Christians were held until the great arena was thrown open for their tortures. A group of Christians are being ordered into the arena by the soldiers to meet death by being burned on the cross. Through the arched doorway the arena can be seen with its thousands of spectators watching the martyrs

NO. 39a. "A DIVER AT WORK."**NO. 40. VIEW OF THE INTERIOR OF A MINE.**

This scene represents the interior of a mine, with hardy men at work in search of precious metals. To the right can be seen the mode of extracting gold. To the left is an exceedingly correct representation of a coal mine. At the bottom of the shaft leading to the coal mine is a young girl waiting with her father's dinner in a basket.

NO. 41. THE ANNIS TRAGEDY.

This scene is a reproduction of the lamentable tragedy that occurred at Bayside, L. I., July 25, 1908.

NOS. 44, 45, 46, 47. FRUITS OF IDLENESS.

This group, consisting of four scenes or tableaux, represents in a startling way the development of crime through bad associates, something that takes place frequently in large cities. The scenes follow in detail:

BAD COMPANY.

This scene shows the bad associations to which boys are exposed in certain streets of New York and other cities. The young criminal stands in front of a saloon, watching with keen interest a game of craps between two small boys. In the doorway of the saloon stands a burly barkeeper, who smiles upon anything that will help his business. A little girl is just leaving the saloon with a "growler" of beer.

THE THEFT.

In this scene the young criminal attempts to steal the purse of a stranger, being assisted by one of his idle companions. The street is deserted, and the thieves' object is to grab the valuables of the victim and run. They are detected in the act and after a struggle are captured.

THE BLACK MARIA.

In New York the large van which takes prisoners from the prison to the court is called The Black Maria. It is painted black and has barred windows. When the prisoners are all in the doors are closed and safely locked. Police officers accompany the van to prevent an attempt at rescue. It is this prison van that is shown in the third scene. The young criminal is entering, his companions being inside. The doors are about to close, and in a short time the prisoner will be in court facing a judge. The case is clear against the culprit, and the sentence of the court comes quickly—perhaps five years at hard labor in State's Prison.

SING SING PRISON.

In this scene is shown briefly the occupation of the criminal in the prison. With other prisoners he is working in a yard, breaking stones. Guards with loaded rifles stand near, ready to shoot him down if he attempts to escape. All the life and sunshine he will see for the next five years are enclosed within the dreary walls which surround him. He loses his name and becomes only a number. His food is of the plainest, and he is not allowed to talk. All that he can do is to work hard to stifle the remorse which makes life in prison a torture.

NO. 48. CHARLOTTE CORDAY IN PRISON.

This woman, who stabbed Marat in the stirring days of the French Revolution, has become a noted character in history. Her full name was Marie Aimée Ann Charlotte Corday d'Armans, and she was born July 27, 1768, at St. Saturin, near Caen, France. Her family was an old and aristocratic one, but, while she inherited the beauty for which its women were noted, she grew up with the idea of opposition to the aristocracy and in full sympathy with the ideal of liberty sought for by many of the revolutionists. When, however, the latter came into power, their tyranny and the consequent Reign of Terror filled her breast with horror, and, imbued with the desire to release the people from the thralldom that was oppressing them, she, in July, 1793, being then twenty-five years old, went to Paris, intending to kill Robespierre

or Marat, both of whom were leaders of the revolutionists. She finally decided to kill Marat, because in the newspaper published by him, the *Ami du Peuple*, he had said that in order to strengthen the republic of France 200,000 more heads would have to fall. She made numerous attempts to reach Marat's presence, and finally succeeded on July 13. It was about 7 o'clock in the evening when she gained admission to his apartments. Marat was taking his bath. She went directly to his bathroom and interested him by exposing a conspiracy which she said had been formed against him at Caen. He at once proceeded to put down in writing the names of the alleged conspirators, and while he was thus engaged she drew a dagger which she had concealed about her person, and stabbed him in the heart, killing him instantly. She gave herself up to the authorities. She was condemned to death, and on July 19, 1793, four days after the tragedy, she was beheaded.

NOS. 49, 50. THE EXECUTION OF PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S ASSASSIN.

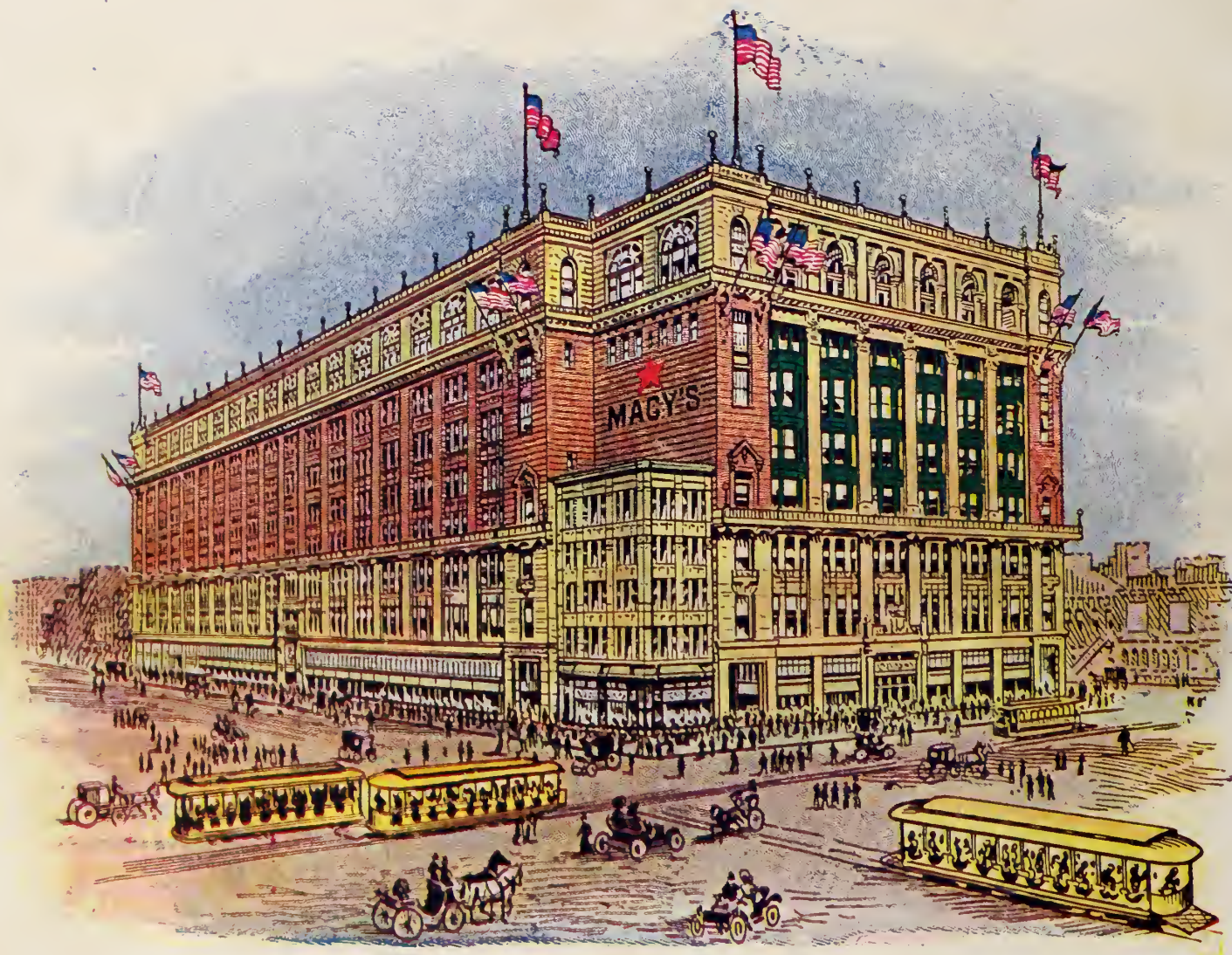
This group represents the last scene in the life of Leon F. Czolgosz, the assassin of President McKinley. The interior of the death house in Auburn Prison shows Czolgosz in the execution chair and the electrodes properly adjusted. The mask has been placed over his face, the attendants have stepped to one side, the witnesses are gazing with awe upon the killing of a human being, and the Warden stands near the door with a handkerchief in his hand. The falling of this handkerchief is the signal for the engineer to pull down the switch lever which will send the deadly current through the assassin. The crime for which Czolgosz was executed took place in Buffalo on September 6, 1901. President McKinley had visited the Pan-American Exposition. In the afternoon he held a reception and shook hands with many people. Czolgosz stood in the long line that slowly passed before the President. Around his left hand was wrapped a handkerchief, in the folds of which was concealed a revolver. When he approached President McKinley extended his hand, and the assassin fired two shots, one striking the President in the chest and the other passing through the stomach. The President was taken to the home of John F. Milburn, where an operation was performed. For a number of days there was a decided improvement, but despite the best medical aid in the country a relapse came suddenly, and on September 13, 1901, at 2:15 a. m., death claimed him. The news almost stunned the civilized world. By proclamation the day of burial was set aside as a day of mourning. In nearly every church in the United States services were held. As the casket was being placed in the vault, for a period of five minutes almost all activity in the United States ceased. Street cars, steamboats, railroad trains, and even wagons halted, and millions of people stood with uncovered heads. In England, where the President was greatly respected, the grief was almost as great as in this country.

NO. 51. WOMEN OF THE GAULS.

This tableau represents the interior of the crude mud and timber built huts of the Gauls during a Roman invasion of the first century. The men have gone forth to battle with the invading Romans to protect the sanctity of their homes and families. The figures in the group give a vivid description of the anxiety and fear as to the result of the battle. One of the children having ventured too far outside the threshold has been struck by a flying missile of the enemy, and the others, knowing their own danger, have not ventured too far lest they meet with the same fate. The "*Histoire des Gaulois*," by M. Amédée Thierry, has been followed closely in the makeup of this group. The jewels and utensils are copies furnished by the Museum St. Germain, France.

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